

## Business Notices.

**KNOW IS BOUND TO KEEP AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION** in the manufacture of hats. The elegant styles are the town and the country. The beauty of the material is the first consideration. The quality of the work is the next. The price is the last. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, GLOVES, AND ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**LEARY & CO'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT.**—We have imported from the East and West the finest and best quality of Shawls, Hosiery, and all the latest fashions. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**SILKS, SILKS.**—A large lot of rich silks, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**LIGHT INDIA-RUBBER CLOAKS, COATS, &c.**—A large lot of light India-rubber cloaks, coats, and all the latest fashions. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**EMERALDS FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.**—A large lot of emeralds, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

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**MOORE AND STELLA SHAWLS AT GREAT DISCOUNT.**—A large lot of Moore and Stella shawls, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.**—A large lot of ladies' best kid gloves, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.**—A large lot of stationer's stock, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.**—A large lot of Wilder patent salamander safes, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**BAGGINS IN CARPETING.**—A large lot of baggins in carpeting, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**B L A N K E T S.**—A large lot of blankets, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.**—A large lot of Tuttle's emporium, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**CARPETS.**—A large lot of carpets, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption,"** &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treating Consumption, Asthma, and all the latest fashions. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE—WIGS AND TOUPES.**—A large lot of bachelor's hair dye, wigs, and toupees, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPES.**—A large lot of Cristadoro's hair dye, wigs, and toupees, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**HOODLAND'S GERMAN BUTTERS.**—A large lot of Hoodland's German butters, from the East and West, at low prices. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,** and other affections of the lungs and chest cured by Inhalation, local and general treatment. Inhalation will cure all the latest fashions. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** possess the most astonishing power in the cure of General Debility, and in restoring the system. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—The Weekly Tribune has now a circulation of over 137,000 copies, and is the most widely read paper in the country. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**LOUISIANA** is reported by telegraph to have probably gone "American" in yesterday's election, on the strength of a K. N. victory in New Orleans. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

**MASSACHUSETTS** is reported by telegraph to have probably reflected HENRY J. GARDNER (K. N.) as Governor. We had certainly hoped for the success of Rockwell, and do not yet give it up. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful. The result is a hat that is both beautiful and useful.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 137,000 copies of the *NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE*, of this work. It is without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, seventy-five cents a line.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here yesterday, after a voyage of thirteen days. The intelligence she brings is interesting. The allied attack on Kinburn has been consummated by a three days' bombardment, concluding with the surrender of the place. Its garrison of one thousand five hundred men go as prisoners of war to Constantinople. From the Crimea itself there is no intelligence, though rumors are abundant. It is said Gen. Simpson has been recalled, and that Gen. Codrington will be his successor. Sir William Molesworth, British Colonial minister, is dead at the age of forty-five. In France the commercial pressure continues, and the Government is doing its best to prevent and allay the dangerous effects of famine. Consols closed at 87½.

Gov. Reed reached his former home in Easton, Pa., yesterday, and was cordially received. He made a speech to his townsmen, rehearsing the story of the Kansas bill.

## THE RESULT.

We go to press with a First Edition at an early hour, in order to give our readers such news as we have in good season, intending to issue a Second Edition with much fuller advices from all parts of the State. We apprehend, however, that an increase of the quantity will not be attended by an improvement of the quality.

Last year, the Know-Nothings had the victory in our State the first night, the Softs for three or four nights following, and the Whigs when the Official Returns came in. This year, the first reports come in as they did last, only more so. This city has gone Know-Nothing, or "American," by a large plurality; Brooklyn, of course ditto; and we have many reports from different quarters which argue a like result in the State, except those from the line of the Erie Railroad, where the Know-Nothings did a large business last year, and have fallen off materially this year as compared with their former vote. If the disease had raged generally prior to the last canvass, we should now be able to chronicle its general abatement and the impending recovery of the patient; but there are so many Counties in which the Park Eastern jugglery of "Sam" is yet a novelty, that we fear it has proved successful. We shall most gladly be able to give a different opinion in our next edition.

The decline and general ebbing in of the "Softs," with a corresponding revival of strength on the part of the "Hard-Shells," will surprise many. We believe the Hards will be found to have polled a vote at least twice as strong, relatively to that of the Softs, as they did last year; though they had scarcely any presses—*The Albany Argus*, *Hudson Gazette*, *Buffalo Courier* and other leading Admittance organs of other days having deserted them for the camp of the Softs. Had the Hards ballots been as universally accessible and as generally proffered at the polls as those of the Softs, we believe the former would have come out ahead. As it is, the unusually heavy contribution (fifteen per cent, levied on our Custom-house officials, in aid of the Soft ticket, seems to have been wasted most scandalously. We think the victims are fairly entitled to an Investigating Committee, with power to do everything but recover the money. That is lost beyond hope.

The Liquor-dealers have made a poor show, considering the amount of their funds and the magnitude of their efforts. Part of them went the entire Soft ticket; the rest preferred it mixed—half Hard, half Soft—but they do not seem to have done a great business either way. The great gains of the Know-Nothings this way may be held to imply popular indifference to the Liquor issue, but certainly not hostility to Prohibition. We know that the Judges and believe that all the candidates on their State Ticket refused to answer the Liquor-dealers in any way, or to express any opinion on the question of Prohibition.

If the Know-Nothings have carried the State, they will be forced to take some decisive and clearly defined position with regard to the Canal, the Liquor and other questions which have divided and disintegrated older parties. The effect on their despotic organization remains to be realized.

ERASTUS BROS. is elected to the Senate from the 11th (up town) District by a large majority. His ballots were given out from the Republican boxes at most of the polls—a returning of good for evil which he will be the last man to appreciate. He is the foreordained candidate of the Know-Nothings for next Governor, and if he can manage to shy a stone skillfully at Bishop Hughes he may be elected.

THOMAS J. BARR (Hard) is said to be elected to the Senate from the 11th (down-town) District. He is a member of the last Senate, and generally treated the Whig State Administration candidly and justly.

MARK SPENCER (Soft, supported by the Republicans) is re-elected to the Senate from the 11th (Western) District. His course as Senator was generally intelligent and liberal.

JOSEPH H. PETTY is the Senator elect from the 11th (Eastern) Senate District. He was a Member of Assembly last year. Our memory fails to render up any of his more dazzling achievements.

There can be no doubt, we presume, of the re-election of all our present Judges whose terms expire with this year, including Judge Cowles, appointed last Winter by Gov. Clark to fill a vacancy. They are:

MURRAY HOFFMAN, *Judge of Superior Court*, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, *Judge of Supreme Court*, EDWARD J. MANN, *Judge of Supreme Court*, and the new Judges elected are:

HENRY E. DAVIES for vacancy in Supreme Court, NYSILON K. MAYNARD, Marine Court.

Until otherwise advised, we shall presume that all the city candidates of the K. N. are elected. They are (in addition to the foregoing judges):

JOHN G. GILES, *Cable*, JOSEPH H. TOONE, *Shirley*, LOUIS N. OLIVER, *Common to the Corporation*, ISAAC J. GLOVER, *Common to the City of New York*, JOSEPH J. STREET, *Common to the City of New York*, JOSEPH S. WILKINSON, *Common to the City of New York*, ROBERT BEATTY, *Jr.*, *County Clerk*, ROBERT W. MORTON, *City Judge*, DR. THOMAS B. BANSAY, *Dr. JNO. WILBERFORCE*, DR. FREDR. W. PERKY, *Dr. SAMUELA. HILLS, Governor*.

There are three of the parties which struggled in our election yesterday certainly beaten—1. The Hards; 2. The Softs; 3. The Liquor-Dealers. The Hards did not expect to win, and have done better than any but themselves can have expected. We cannot say just what their expectations were. The contest now lies between the Republican and the Know-Nothings with their Silver-Gray and

"Live Whig" allies. So far, the K. N. are largely ahead and we fear their compact organization may, in the general distraction and disorganization of their adversaries, have given them a majority. It is by no means certain, however. Let us have a new election with a fortnight's notice, and we could run them out of sight. "The future is ours."

## THE WAR NEWS.

The war news brought by the *Arago*, namely the taking of Kinburn by the Allies, is the most important forward step they have made since the fall of the south side of Sevastopol. It gives them an unassailable position on the peninsula between the Dnieper and the Crimea: a position commanding the entrance of the Liman (estuary) of that river and menacing at the same time the communications between Perekop and Cherson. There is a rumor mentioned in the Vienna papers that the Allies had landed thirty thousand men on the spit of Tendra, a long, narrow island stretching within a few miles distance along the southern shore of the peninsula of Kinburn. If the fact of the landing be true, the numbers are evidently exaggerated. But if even a small body only of the allied troops had occupied this spit, it would show their intention of establishing themselves on the peninsula and of seriously menacing the Russian lines of communications. They might from this position prove as troublesome to Russian convoys as the corps of Gen. D'Altonville and Paget, from Eupatoria, might to the convoys coming down from Perekop to Sympheropol. They might even, by rapidly concentrating a strong force on this peninsula, make a dash at Cherson, and burn everything with the exception of the small citadel—unless, indeed, the Russians have fortified that town too, and can spare a strong garrison to defend it. Anyhow, Kinburn and the long, flat sandy islands along the shore of the gulf leading to Perekop, form a series of positions which the Allies can easily hold by small bodies of troops, and each of which they can turn at any moment into a base for ulterior and rapid operations. The Russians may, by a few battalions, be obliged to disseminate a great number of their troops in order to secure most important points from sudden irruptions; and so long as the allied fleets hold command of the sea, these newly gained possessions cannot be attacked by any Russian land force.

The few details yet known respecting the taking of Kinburn confirm the experience of former episodes in this war, while they again tend to prove the intentional incorrectness of the Russian charts. On all the best charts there is no water of sufficient depth for ships of the line or heavy frigates to be found anywhere within some miles of Kinburn. Yet when the allied fleets sent out gun-boats to take soundings within easy range of Kinburn, they found fully four and a half fathoms at sixteen hundred yards from the walls—at least, so it appears, on the north side within the Liman. Nine heavy steam-frigates could approach to that distance and shell the place; and while the mortar boats did the same from far nearer stations, the gun-boats enfiladed the faces of the bastions, and the floating batteries—which must have approached to some six hundred or seven hundred yards, if not closer—succeeded in laying several breaches in the sea-walls.

What the precise nature of the defenses of Kinburn was, we cannot as yet make out very distinctly. The small town stretching right across the narrow spit was defended by a sort of continuous rampart of masonry, something like a bastioned pentagon or square, with guns firing en barbette, or through masonry embrasures. The guns for the most part stood uncovered, but on the points where their fire was to act with the greatest force there were two tiers, the lower one casemated, the upper one firing through masonry embrasures in a wall erected on the flat roof of the casemates. As at Bomarsund, the masonry, as soon as it was set upon by a vastly superior fire from the ships, crumbled away, and three breaches, it appears, were formed by the floating batteries in six to eight hours. This is explained by the very small number of guns in the fortress, of which there were only seventy; and, as the attack could be expected from any side, every front of the fortress had to be armed, so that against the main attack no more than from sixteen to twenty guns could be brought to bear. That their fire must have soon been silenced by the vertical fire of the mortar-boats, the enfilading shots of the gun-boats, the shell-fire of the steam-frigates, and the breaching front fire of the floating batteries, bringing into action at least eight to tenfold the number of guns, is not to be wondered at. And as the day was exceedingly calm, the fire from the floating batteries was as steady as it would have been from any shore battery; it therefore could really act as breaching fire. These unwieldy, floating masses helpless and useless as soon as the least amount of well directed fire was poured upon them, necessarily were able to do great execution in perfectly calm weather, and in situations where the large vessels can approach within range, and thereby draw upon themselves the principal fire of the enemy. Such favorable circumstances, however, occur but seldom; and where fortresses like Cronstadt, Sveaborg, or the sea-forts of Sevastopol, were the object of their attack, the floating batteries would prove more cumbersome than useful. Thus on the whole, the affair at Kinburn cannot be said to have proved anything in favor of these clumsy sea-monsters.

The allied troops who landed to the south-east of Kinburn must have amounted to a couple of thousand: for of the English alone there were six battalions on board the fleet numbering, with artillery, nearly four thousand men, of which but a portion, however, was landed; while the French had another brigade on board their ships. The part taken by the troops in this action was very inconsiderable: they sent skirmishers and field guns against the place, but as there was a broad wet ditch in front of it, the Russians appear to have treated this impotent demonstration with sovereign contempt, and not even opened a heavy fire on them, for we do not hear that the allied troops lost anything to speak of. It was the overwhelming fire of the fleets alone which forced the place to surrender, and as soon as the guns of the place had been silenced, the fleets offered a capitulation, which was accepted. The garrison marched out with the honors of war and surrendered themselves prisoners. Then it was found that the whole force in the fortress consisted of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred men; and this at once proves what sort of a fortress Kinburn was. In bastioned fortresses, especially small ones, it is generally considered that one weak battalion, or from five hundred to six hundred men, is required for every bastion; a bastioned square, the smallest fortification possible in the bastioned system, requiring from two thousand to two thousand five hundred men for its defense. Here a little over one half of that number only were present, and

yet they had to defend not only plain ramparts, but also the guns in the casemates. Thus, either the fortifications, then, must have been very insignificant indeed, or else very weakly defended; and in either case, the success of the allied fleets before Kinburn does not in any way affect the generally adopted opinion that one gun ashore, well sheltered behind earth ramparts, is worth more than six on board ship coming to attack it.

The entrance to the Liman of the Dnieper once having been forced by the Allies, and the pretended existence of a bar of great shallowness at that point having been proved to be a mere Russian stratagem, the whole Liman is opened to the action of the French and English fleets. The interior of the Liman is known to have a great depth of water, at least in the central channel, though nearer to the shores it abounds in sand-banks, none of which, however, are formidable to gun-boats and other light vessels. Thus Otkahoff, Glubokoye and other points on the shores of the estuary are exposed to the attacks of the Allies and very likely will have to suffer from them.

That the entrance to the Liman is not the shallow channel indicated on the charts, the allied admirals might have inferred from the history of the campaign of 1758. And here we may be allowed to refer again to that campaign, not only because it gives us a clear insight into what the nature of this estuary is with reference to naval warfare, but also because it was then the scene of some of the exploits of our Revolutionary hero, Paul Jones.

At that time, Kinburn and the south shore were held by the Russians, and Otkahoff and the north shore, by the Turks. The Russians had a fleet at Otkahoye, between the mouths of the Dnieper and of the Bug; its sailing vessels of deep draught were commanded by Rear-Admiral Paul Jones, and consisted of five ships of the line of eighty guns, and eight frigates, while the rowing flotilla of sixty-five light vessels was under the orders of the Prince of Nassau-Siegen. The Turks had about Otkahoff, under Hassan Pasha, ten ships of the line, six frigates and fifty-three vessels of light draught. A second Turkish fleet of eight ships of the line, eight frigates, and twenty-four smaller sail was cruising in the offing. After a few preliminary engagements, Hassan Pasha, on the 27th of June, entered the Liman with the whole of his first fleet, sailed up as far as Glubokoye, (thus proving that ships of the line, with their full armament on board, could come up so far,) and formed in order of battle, the large vessels in the first line. The Russians, on the contrary, covered their liners and frigates by the row-boats. On the morning of the 28th the battle began. The Turkish line advanced, and soon came up within range of the Russian liners. Within an hour a Turkish ship of seventy guns was aground; the admiral's flag-ship, carrying eighty guns, was ashore a few moments after. Two frigates of forty guns went to succor them, but one of them struck on a shoal almost immediately; while Paul Jones's large vessel kept the remainder of the Turkish vessels engaged, the row-boats closed up with the stranded vessels, boarded and set fire to them. The remainder of the Turkish fleet soon retired in no enviable state; but still their large ships made such a bold front that their retreat was pretty unobserved by the Russian gun-boats and galleys.

But the measure of their disaster was not yet filled. Hassan Pasha, having collected the remains of his fleet at Otkahoff, resolved to join the fleet cruising in the Black sea, and to effect this, he had to pass round the point of the Kinburn spit. Here Suworoff, who commanded in the peninsula, had constructed a masked battery of twenty-four guns; and when the Turks, in the night of the 30th of June, 1758, attempted to double that cape, the battery opened upon them with great effect. Before daybreak, the fire of the Russians, favored by a bright moonlight, had brought into great distress the Turkish fleet, whose ships had to pass one after the other through the narrow channel, and were all the while within easy range of the battery. Several vessels got ashore, others showed signals of distress, some went down or were in flames, and as day broke the Russian fleet bore down upon them. Paul Jones very wisely kept his large ships back, as there was no room for them to maneuver; and indeed the liner Vladimir, venturing too much forward, was lost on a shoal. But the rowing flotilla closed with the Turks, and destroyed a great many of their ships, so that before noon the whole action was at an end. Three sail of the line, five frigates, and seventeen smaller sail were destroyed, and one liner and two frigates were taken by the Russians. Of the two sail of the line which were saved by the Turks, one went down before it could reach Constantinople, and a frigate sank as soon as she had reached the island of Peraea. A portion of the Turkish fleet sought shelter under the guns of Otkahoff, but even here Prince Nassau-Siegen attacked and destroyed them on the 1st and 2d August.

This campaign shows clearly what sort of a naval battle-field the Dnieper Liman is. The smaller sort of ships of the line, or at least the large fifty and sixty gun frigates, can enter it; but whether they will be able to maneuver in it with any degree of safety, though they be propelled by steam, remains doubtful. But that corvettes, sloops and vessels of lighter draught, especially steamers, can easily maneuver in these waters, while the larger vessels may serve, when once moored, as stationary batteries, there is not the slightest doubt whatever. And with the means of naval warfare now in the possession of the Allies, with due activity they should be able to scour the Liman from Otkahoff to the mouth of the Dnieper and the Bug.

## ENGLISH PARTIES.

The effect which, owing to our Free-trade facility, the chances of peace or further war must have on the interests of the commercial community of this country, makes the present position of British parliamentary parties a matter of deep interest. For on that position hangs, to a great degree, peace or war.

The premier, Lord Palmerston, who bears on his forehead the motto of his French ally "a destin," is full of that gay audacity and arrogant recklessness of consequence which is always popular with the masses in war times. So long as the war fever lights the vein of England, he can ride gallantly on its fiery current, and though a few prescient men like Lord Grey or brave men like Bright, or conscientious men like Gladstone, pointed out the dangerous consequences which would follow all this blood-feast, their words of warning were lost in the tumult of war passion. The multitude apply no telescope. They see simply what is before them; and so long as consols wear a pleasant look and the furnaces glow in the workshop, they drink in even with delight those battle-tales which revive the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her sons. For bravery, in the beautiful sentiment of the great Saxon satirist now among us, is never out of fashion. So long as this feeling lasts it can

hardly find both in person or feeling a more gallant or chivalrous representative than Lord Palmerston, and in all his times of trial it has stood around him like a wall of fire.

But this feeling is now going through a severely testing trial. Taxes, loans, and their black accompaniments—high prices and scanty food—which ever prowls around war times, are at hand. War is beginning to bring its pinching pressure to the cottage of the working man, who has no inspiration to the endurance of his daily untold privation, and no war correspondent to tell an enthusiastic nation of sufferings borne in his behalf. In the wages of the working-man, or in his wages' worth, the difference of a dollar is death. When privation begins to chill England's blood, and leave its brain calm to reason, the working masses will begin to ask what boots to them the holy places? The holiest of places to them is home, and war is making it cold and cheerless. Already meetings of the working-men have been held in the park in London, and the first mutterings of the thunder are heard around Manchester and the manufacturing districts. While among the higher commercial classes, upon whose command of capital the employment of the other classes depend, we doubt not the recent rise of interest on 'Change alley and Capel court have sent the war valor oozing out of many a hitherto valiant Bob Acre's finger-ends.

All these signs in the political heavens of England, clear to those bent on seeing them, will have a tendency to dispose men's minds to peace, and to prefer to a gallant time of war, with its long after penance, such an ungallant and unromantic period of repose as that under which, in Walpole's times, England grew fat, made merry, and feasted comfortably every day, without particular renown but with much solid comfort. Should the public mind once veer toward peace, the position of Palmerston becomes precarious. His chief strength lies, like Louis Napoleon's, among the masses, who fancy him the main type of English pluck and pride, as the French rustic masses believe the name of Napoleon identified with *la gloire*. That feeling once even weakened—and it is of mushroom birth and endurance—and Lord Palmerston ceases to hold a majority in the Commons for a moment or even that moral respect which sometimes supplies its place. His whole strength comes from out of doors and draws its force from the pride-impressioned fountain of the people's heart.

In the House of Commons he cannot muster of his own special forces, on the sharpest whip, more than two hundred, including the Irish party, doubtfuls and Lord John Russell and the personal adherents who, even in misfortune—some few from fidelity, some from absence of a field elsewhere—follow a fallen man. This is sufficient to sustain him, as long as dread of opposing public opinion will force from the various other standards a large number of recruits and confine their leaders to more harassing attacks, but prevent them from entering upon a regular pitched battle. But the moment that public opinion, however feebly, gives indication of a more subdued tone, the power of Palmerston ceases to command a majority, or a chance of what might lead to it—a dissolution.

It is known that the Queen of England and her consort, though always studiously consulting the feelings of the English people, have not only a considerable distrust of Lord Palmerston, but also a considerable aversion to the present war. Where the popular feeling demanded it, they would at once allow the defeated minister a dissolution. But until the popular feeling is in a temper not to demand it, it is not likely the House of Commons will force a change.

We know not, and it would be difficult even on the spot to tell, whether that hour has come. But *The London Times* and many other English papers already foreshadow a new combination, which, if formed, would at once place the present government of England under defeat. The opposition headed by Mr. Disraeli, and numbering in itself two hundred and fifty—more than necessary to defeat the Palmerston party, if unsustained by the other sections—must, of course, when supported by the united strength—as insinuated as likely, by *The Times*, of the Manchester and Pinfine division—hold a large majority in the House. Such a combination can never be more than destructive. It can never be constructive. Mr. Gladstone and the Peel party, and Mr. Bright and the Manchester party, may for the higher and holier object in their estimation—that of setting a close to the war—combine to drive out the present government. But there the union ends. The fruits of victory will fall to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.

Our impression from the present condition of the House of Commons, is that they will be ready for peace, so soon as the popular sentiment will permit it.

That the tendency of our State, not indeed in absolute population and wealth, but so far as regards her position in the Union, is downward, is a fact in reference to which not a doubt can now seriously be entertained. Our neighbors boldly proclaim that she is in a decline—that under the existing commercial policy the decline must continue—that the time is fast approaching when she must become but a secondary star in the bright galaxy of which the Union is composed: and, unhappily, the facts upon which this anticipation is based are of such a character as admits, so far as we can judge, of no serious attempt at contradiction. Anxious to think otherwise, we have studied carefully the columns of our British Free-trade neighbors of *The Journal and The Post*, in hopes to find some explanation calculated to satisfy us that we had looked upon the dark when we should have seen the bright side of the picture: but they have remained as mute as mice. So long as British traders can be allowed to direct all the movements of our Government—so long as, in the words of the British minister, Mr. Crumpton, "the whole United States trembles at the failure of a single Liverpool merchant"—and so long as their moneyed friends abroad can be enabled to make our farmers, railroad men, and merchants pay from ten to twenty per cent for the use of money, they desire no discussion, for their purposes are answered.

In proof that the State possesses within herself all the resources necessary for enabling her to maintain her present proud position, we have called the attention of our readers to the inexhaustible stores of iron ore of the north-east section of the State, capable, if properly developed, of furnishing a market for more food than we export to Europe; and in proof that the views then expressed were correct, we now lay before them the following letter just received from a gentleman who has no other interest in them than that he labors in common with every other man among us who feels anxious for the honor of the State, and for the improvement of the condition of its people.</